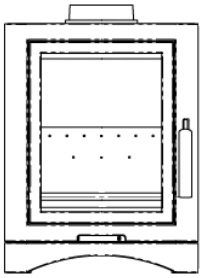
Installation and Operation Manual



This installation and operation guide covers

eVolution 5 woodburning stove*

*Exempt for use in smoke control areas when burning wood

THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE INSTALLED AND COMMISSIONED BY A FULLY QUALIFIED, REGISTERED ENGINEER.

A "Declaration of Completion" Certificate must be obtained for the installation and retained by the end user. Failure to comply with these requirements will void the warranty.

CO Alarms:-Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

CE Tested to EN 13240 HETAS Tested to PD6434

EVOLUTION 5kW STOVE

INSTALLATION & OPERATION MANUAL

Thank You

May we take this opportunity to thank you for choosing an eVolution woodburning stove. Please take time to read this manual and follow the guidelines on how to operate your new stove, as we feel sure it will enable you to use it to its best advantage for many years. The installer will need to read this documentation also, before any work is started.

This appliance is designed to burn wood logs only. The air controls on the appliance allow the chosen fuel to burn efficiently. On an open fire, the conditions required to allow wood or other fuels to burn affect the efficiency, sending more than 60% of the heat produced straight up into the chimney. The efficiency figures for our stoves are much higher, as there is far greater control over the combustion air entering and leaving the appliance.

Choosing the Correct Appliance

It is essential that you size the boiler correctly for your heating requirements. It is essential that you employ the services of an experienced heating engineer to calculate the heat demand you have, and that s/he, in turn, calculate the size of boiler stove that would be most suitable for you application. An incorrectly sized boiler is the most common factor when problems arise with use of these types of products.

Installing the Appliance

IT IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT UNDER ENGLAND AND WALES BUILDING REGULATIONS THAT THE INSTALLATION OF THE STOVE IS EITHER CARRIED OUT UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITY BUILDING CONTROL APPROVAL OR IS INSTALLED BY A COMPETENT PERSON REGISTERED WITH A GOVERNMENT-APPROVED COMPETENT PERSONS SCHEME. HETAS LTD OPERATES SUCH A SCHEME AND A LISTING OF REGISTERED COMPETENT PERSONS CAN BE FOUND ON THEIR WEBSITE AT WWW.HETAS.CO.UK. **IT IS A FURTHER CONDITION OF YOUR WARRANTY THAT YOUR BROSELEY STOVE MUST BE INSTALLED BY A CERTIFIED HEATING ENGINEER. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS REQUIREMENT WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.**

We recommend that you seek the services of an installer who is conversant with stove installations and Building Regulations. It is most likely that the shop where you purchased the stove will be able to help in this respect. It is our general policy to supply specialist Fireplace shops. These shops can offer an after sales service and will be able to offer advice when necessary.

Useful organizations

Solid Fuel Association	0845 601 4406	www.solidfuel.co.uk
The National Association of Chimney Sweeps	01785 811732	www.chimneyworks.co.uk
HETAS Ltd.	0845 634 5626	www.hetas.co.uk

Health and safety precautions

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove, care should be taken to avoid the risk of personal injury.

Over-firing Warning

It is extremely important that you do NOT leave all of the air controls fully open.

Leaving the air control fully open will lead to “over-firing”. Over-firing is caused when too much heat is generated within the fire chamber, this will lead to warping, buckling and general damage to the stove and its internal components. Over-firing can also be caused by running the appliance with the door(s) open or if you have an excessive flue draft.

PLEASE NOTE ANY DAMAGE TO THE APPLIANCE CAUSED THROUGH OVER-FIRING WILL NOT BE COVERED BY THE WARRANTY.

European standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance.

Installation Guide – for use by the installer

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove.

It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in current British Standards BS EN 15287-1:2007 design, installation and commissioning of chimneys as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J.

We recommend that you seek the services of an installer who is conversant with stove installations and Building Regulations. The shop where you purchased the stove should be able to help in this respect. It is our general policy to supply specialist Fireplace shops and these shops can offer an after sales service and offer advice when necessary.

Please note that it is a requirement under Broseley Fires Ltd's warranty system that the installation of the stove is carried out by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

CO Alarms:-

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

Stove Performance

In the UK, the stove has been approved by HETAS Ltd as an intermittent operating appliance for burning wood logs only. **For type testing a prototype sample was used. Broseley Fires confirms the specification of the production model is not different in critical technical aspects to the prototype sample tested.**

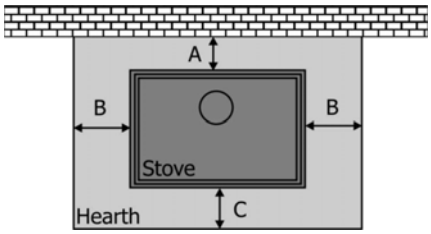
The nominal figures tested under EN13240 for the stove are as follows:

	eVolution5	
Heat Output	5 kW	Burning Wood Logs
Weight	100 Kg	139 Kg with Log Store
Flue Gas Mass Flow	3.3 g/s	
Flue Gas Temp	215°C	

Hearth

Your stove must be installed on a solid, level non-combustible hearth and with a gap of at least 600mm from any combustible material such as beams or skirting. The hearth does not need to be constructional but must be at least 12mm thick. The hearth protrusion in front of the stove to carpets or wooden floors must be at least 300mm. As it is possible for fuel to fall out on opening the door, a fender must be fitted if the hearth is flush with the carpet. These are just a few hearth specifications. Please refer to Building Regulations Approved Document J (Hearths) for more specific details.

The appliance should be sited in a properly constructed brick fireplace or recess allowing a gap of 100mm all round, at the rear and both sides. The fireplace walls must be made of solid non combustible material and at least 75mm thick. It is possible to reduce the all round clearance to 75mm but this will reduce the ability of the appliance to heat the room and could lead to over firing of the stove and structural damage to the surround. If this reduced air gap is unavoidable it will be necessary to increase the thickness of the surrounding wall to 200mm. If the air gap around the appliance is reduced to 75mm, then increase the gap above to 375mm to allow the air to move into the room. The hearth should be level and the appliance fitted at right angles to it. Fireplace walls need to be at least 1.2m above the hearth and at least 300mm above the appliance. The hearth has to be able to support the weight of the appliance and any flue bearing down upon it. The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or upon the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.



Stove Clearances	A	B	C	Above
Non-Combustible	100mm	100mm	300mm	200mm
Combustible	400mm	180mm	300mm	600mm

Minimum hearth thickness 12mm

Constructional hearth NOT required

Chimney

This appliance must not be fitted into a chimney serving another heating appliance. It is most important that there is no obstruction in the flue or chimney. Please ensure that any existing chimney is clear of obstruction and swept clean immediately before installation of the stove. If the chimney has been used for an open fire it is recommended that it be swept for again after you have used the appliance for a month. As a closed appliance operates at a higher flue temperature, it is possible for deposits that had previously adhered to be dislodged with the consequent risk of flue blockage.

A flue draught of minimum 1.5mm (14.71 Pascal's) to a maximum 2.5mm (24.52 Pascal's) water gauge is required for satisfactory appliance performance. A properly built masonry or factory constructed chimney, preferably with a height of 5 metres or more, should ensure a consistent draught (draw) under a variety of weather conditions. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled and to prevent over firing (see 5 below). If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer/stockist.

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J.

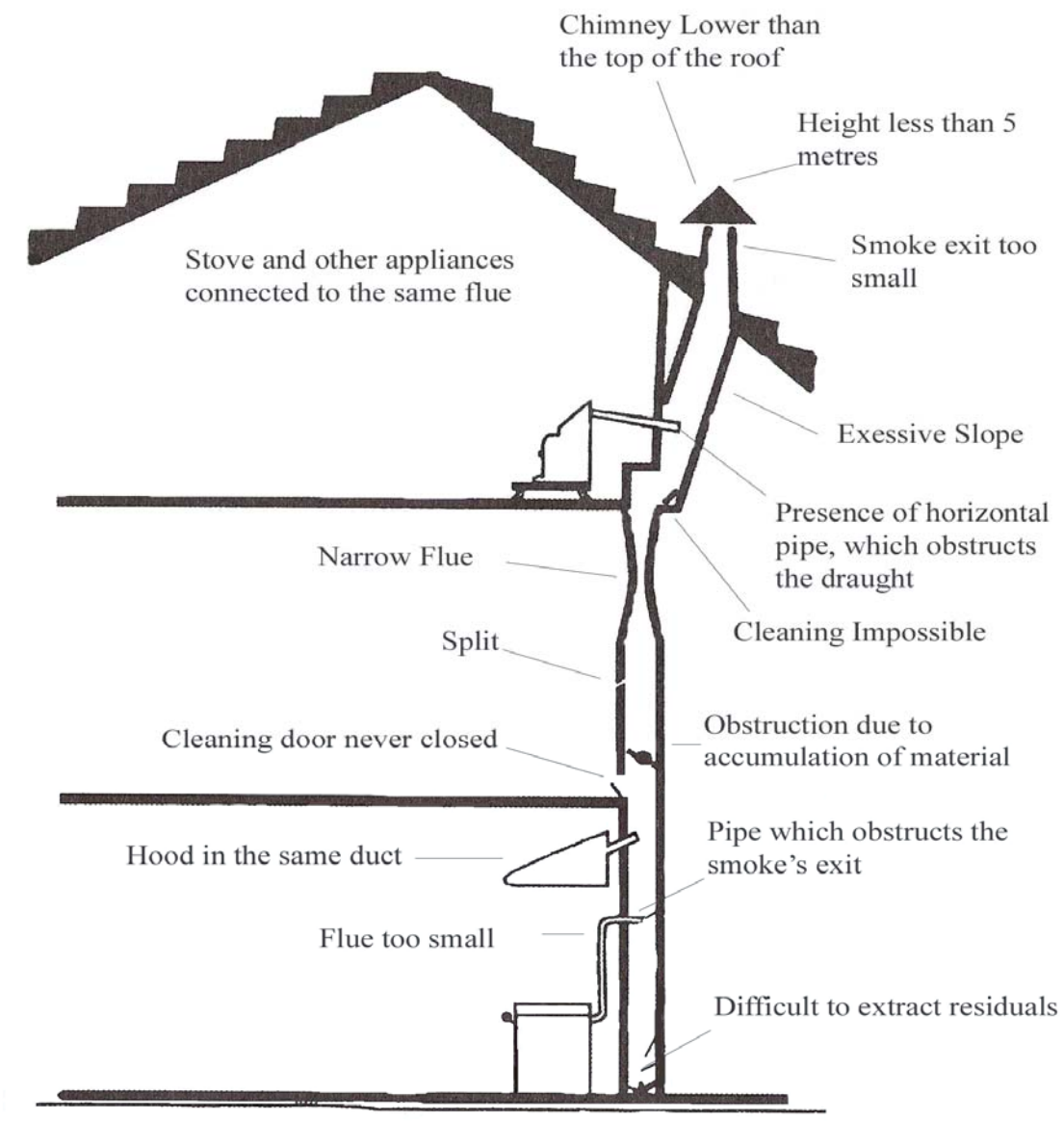
If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or the cross section may be too large i.e. more than 230 mm x 230 mm. Remedial action should be taken if required and seeking expert advice if necessary. If it is found necessary to line the chimney then a flue liner suitable for solid fuel must be used in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

The liner diameter must not be less than 6". If the draw on the chimney is excessive, a flue draught stabiliser will help to slow this down. An excessive draw may cause over firing and thus cause the internal components of the stove to wear out quicker.

Any bend in the chimney or connecting fluepipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used. Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting fluepipe.

SUMMARY OF FLUE PROBLEMS


Chimney Lower than the top of the roof
Height less than 5 metres
Smoke exit too small
Stove and other appliances connected to the same flue
Exessive Slope
Presence of horizontal pipe, which obstructs the draught
Narrow Flue
Cleaning Impossible
Split
Obstruction due to accumulation of material
Cleaning door never closed
Pipe which obstructs the smoke's exit
Hood in the same duct
Flue too small
Difficult to extract residuals

Connection to Chimney Flue

A single wall metal fluepipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney. It is important that the connection between the stove spigot and the flue pipe is effectively sealed with cement and/ or glass fibre rope to prevent harmful gases leaking into the room. The diameter of the flue spigot (pre fibre roped) provided with the stove is 6" (150mm) and can be fitted to the rear or the top of the stove and must be tightly fitted to the opening. Air must not be drawn in at this point as it will affect the stoves performance. The stove may be fitted with a 6" (150 mm) flue. To get the best transfer of heat from the stove into the room there are two factors to consider when installing into a fireplace recess.

Firstly, the flue pipe from the stove must pass through either a top or back 'register plate'. A top register plate is the term used for a flat plate which is installed inside the chimney (usually out of sight) to prevent heat in the room being drawn up the chimney when using the top or rear flue outlet. A back register plate is the term used for a flat plate which is installed over the opening of the fireplace recess when using the rear flue outlet. This register plate must be made of a non-combustible material such as steel, asbestolux, or masterboard. It is advisable to seal this register plate to the walls of the chimney and also around the flue pipe. Provision of a trap door in this closure plate or a soot door in the flue for access to clean the chimney from time to time is recommended. When using the rear outlet it is advisable to infill the chimney space underneath the outlet level to prevent debris falling into the void and being inaccessible. The maximum vertical run of flue pipe out the rear of the stove should not exceed 150mm.

Secondly, the further forward the stove can be sited on the hearth, the more heat will be radiated into the room. To achieve this, the back flue outlet is favoured. Remember the 600mm clearance distance from combustible materials and the 300mm distance to the front of the hearth.

Combustion Air Supply

In order for the stove to perform efficiently and safely there should be an adequate air supply into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This is particularly necessary in modern houses where drafts have been almost eliminated by double glazing etc.

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room. It is necessary to install a wall vent to provide the necessary combustion air and to prevent the depletion of oxygen in the room.

Assembly – Small base option

The stove will arrive separately from the small base. This base can be easily fitted on site. On opening the stove packaging the first step is to remove the grate and grate support along with the ash pan and log retainer. The stove body can now be attached to the top of the small base. There are 2 holes that allow connection between the small base and the base of the stove, please use the screws provide. (See figure 2 below).

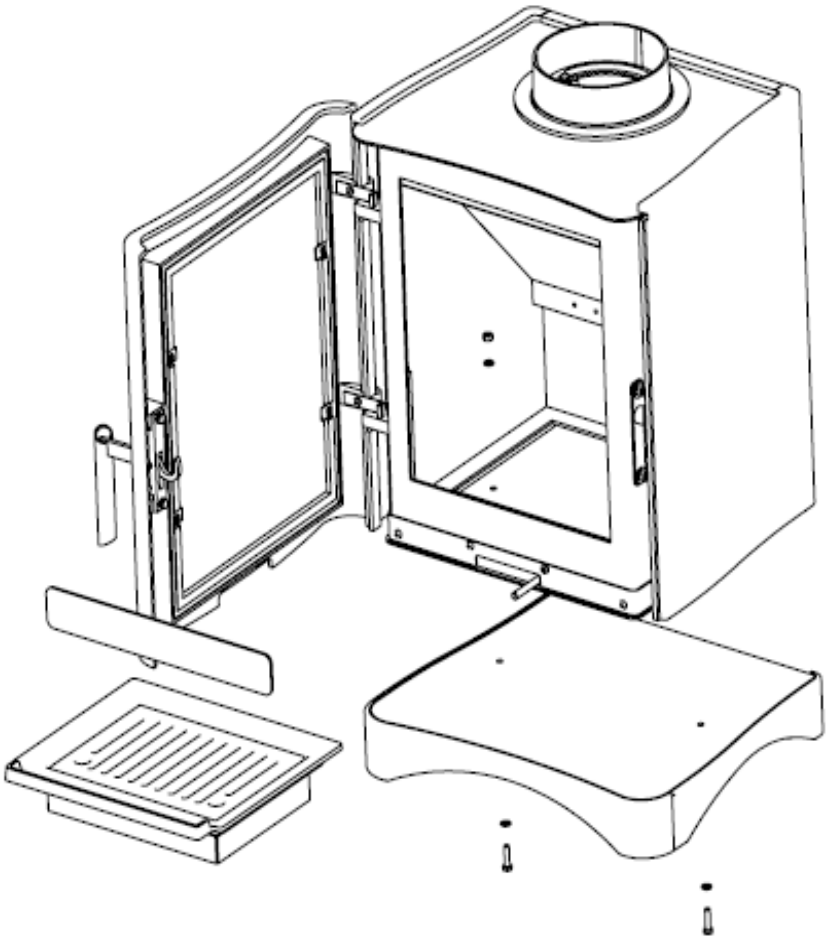


Figure 2

Assembly – Log storage option

On arrival your stove will be complete without small base. The log store will be shipped separately. On opening the stove packaging the first step is to remove the grate and grate support along with the ash pan.

Next step requires the temperature shield at the top of the log base to be removed. This is done so by loosening the securing clips (See figure 3b). The stove body can now be attached to the top of the log base. There are 2 holes that allow connection between the log store and the base of the stove, please use the screws provided. (See below Figure 3a).

It is important to ensure the log store is level before applying the stove. At this stage it is recommended to site the log store in position and make level. There are adjustment bolts on the base for this step. Once stable the stove can now be attached. It may require 2 people to lift the stove section into position.

Once the stove has been lifted into position ensure the 2 holes line up with the log base. Please use bolts provided and ensure there is a tight connection and that the stove and log base are securely attached.

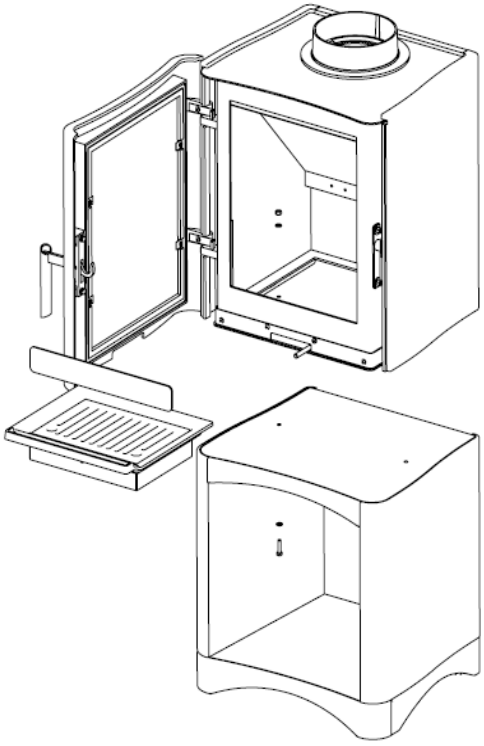


Figure 3a

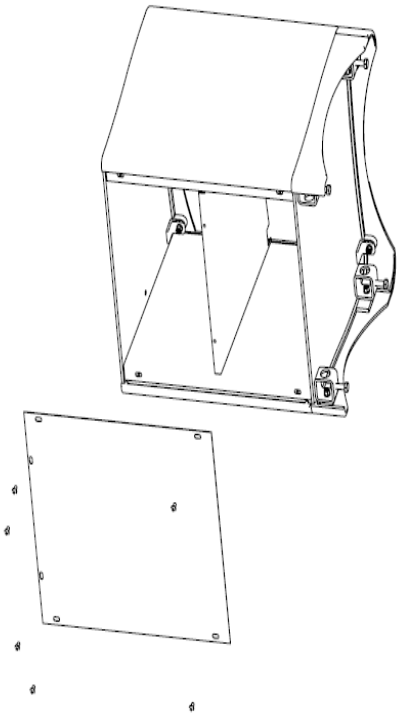
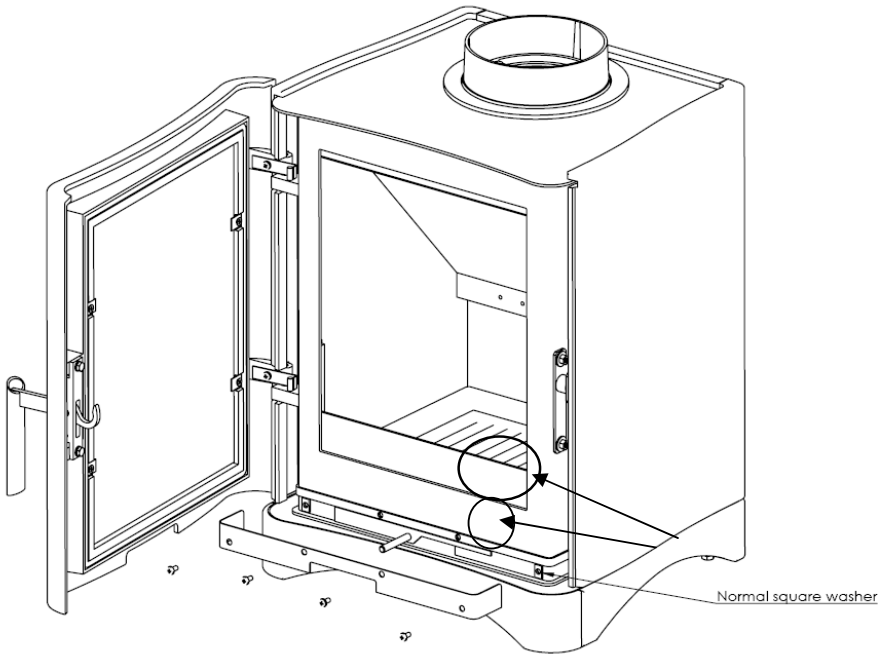
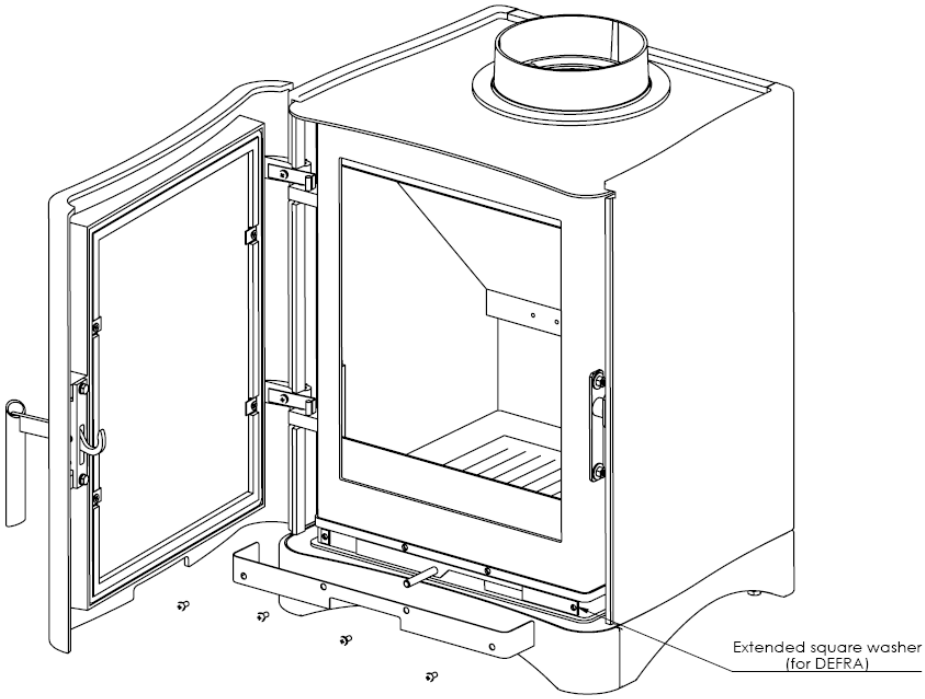


Figure 3b

Air Control Requirements when the appliances is used in Smoke Control Areas when burning wood

If installing this stove for burning wood in a smoke control area it is a requirement to change the washer that is placed behind the air control slider to allow the required amount of permanent air (see below):





The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.
Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here:

http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

Commission/Handover

Ensure loose parts are fitted in accordance with the instructions for “Assembly” given above.

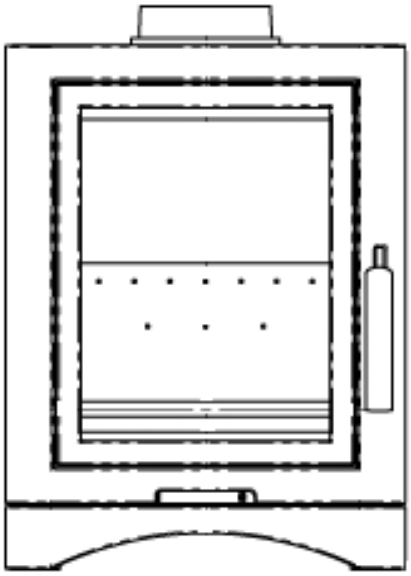
On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, when a small fire may be lit and checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to atmosphere. Do not run at full output for at least 24 hours.

On completion of the installation and commissioning, ensure that this installation and operation manual for the stove is left with the customer. Ensure that the customer is aware of the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used on the stove and warn them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove.

Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 6539 in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons. Advise the user not to fit an extractor fan in the same room as the stove, as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

OPERATION OF STOVE

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE STOVE



AIR CONTROL AND AIRWASH

The air control is in the form of a slider and is situated on the main door assembly. Having the slider pushed to the right (As shown in the diagram above) indicates the intake is closed. When the slider is moved fully to the left the intake is completely open. This particular air intake is adjustable throughout the area right to left to control the total amount of air required for suitable combustion. This air control not only controls the amount of air for combustion but also provides the air for the 'airwash' system as well.

Air-wash System

This is a system where air is drawn into the stove (by combustion) through main air control and deflected down the back face of the glass, thus preventing the smoke coming into contact with the glass. It does not mean that you will never have to clean the glass, but substantially lengthens the periods between having to do so. The air-wash system works best when burning dry wood at high temperature. Wet and pitchy wood will produce more deposits on the glass. Also, deposits will form on the back of the glass when the stove is operated on low heat for extended periods.

The fire needs some air to burn so closing down all the air supply will make the fire go out. Experience with the fire will show you the right balance of fuel and air to get the best out of your stove.

Curing the Stove

Before lighting the stove, check with the installer that the installation work and commissioning checks described in the installation instructions have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept clean, is sound and free from any obstructions. This curing process may have been undertaken by your installer as part of the stove's commissioning and handover and the installer should have shown you how to operate the stove correctly.

Your stove is made of a number of cast iron components and we recommended that the first burn should be a small fire for about 30 minutes. This enables the stresses and strains at the joints to be taken up and settle gradually. The second burn can be a larger fire for an hour. During the curing process, the stove will give off a pungent smell and some fumes. This is the paint curing and is quite normal. Provide ventilation whilst this is happening since the fumes can be quite strong and may set off smoke alarms in the room. The paint may become slightly lighter in colour when the stove is cured, particularly in the hottest spots. Fire Grate polish can be used to keep the stove in good condition, or stove spray paint can be used to re-touch the stove. The correct stove spray can be obtained from your stove stockist.

Ashpan removal

Your stove has a built in ash pan that will need updated maintenance. Access to the ash pan is made through the main door. It is very important that maintenance is carried out prior to burning and that no hot embers are evident. The ash pan is accessible by removing the grate. There are finger holes to do this. Once the grate is removed the ash pan can be removed. Always use the handle attached to the ash pan when carrying for disposal. Once the ash pan is emptied replace it along with the grate.

Recommended Fuels

This appliance has obtained approval from HETAS Ltd, for burning the following fuels –

<u>Wood logs only.</u>

The HETAS Ltd Appliance approval only covers the use of the following fuels in this appliance; – wood logs not exceeding 35cms in length. Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the suitable fuels listed above, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

The recommended fuels are Wood logs no longer than 35cms (dry, seasoned for a minimum of one year). Only burn dry, seasoned wood. This will give a good heat yield and help to keep the glass clean. A growing tree contains 50-95% water. Burning unseasoned wood turns most of the energy released into water vapour which goes into the flue and little heat is given off to the room. The moisture will combine with other combustion products forming a sticky surface and the risk of obstruction, or worse still a chimney fire, is greater. Wood logs are best stored in a stack, sheltered from the weather, in a well ventilated area and raised off the ground. This allows the air to circulate and prevents mildew.

Starting and Maintaining the Fire

Do not use gasoline, lighter fluid, kerosene or other flammable liquids to start or rekindle the fire for obvious safety reasons.

Build a fire directly on the grate with crumpled newspaper, kindling wood and/or commercially available "firelighters". **Do not allow single pieces of paper to float up the chimney especially alight.** This is a common cause of a chimney fire and can cause structural damage to the property. Ensure all air controls (primary and secondary) are fully open to begin with as shown in the pictures above. When the kindling is burning well, add larger pieces of wood or solid fuel to gradually increase the size of the fire. The stove will work more efficiently with the main door closed as you will be able to control the combustion air and the rate of fuel burning. Do **not** operate the stove with the fuel loading door open other than to load fuel, as you run the risk of over-firing the stove, thus voiding the warranty. When alight, the loading door handle and the ash pan handle will become very hot. **Please use the glove provided to avoid touching hot parts.**

BURNING WOOD LOGS

If you are only burning wood logs, you may allow a bed of ash to build up on top of the grate to a level of about 20mm forming a flat surface on which the wood may burn. You will then use the "air-wash" front lever to provide the combustible air and control the burn rate of the fire. To fully open, slide the lever to the left. By sliding the lever gradually you will be able to control the rate of burn – fully open being the fastest burn producing most heat. To establish the fire it is acceptable to open the slider completely. When refuelling, it is important to open the slider fully to ensure that the new logs ignite and blacken quickly (this should take only 2 to 3 minutes). Once the fire is bright, close the slider to preference, this will control the rate of burn for the fire. You will not have to clean out your stove after every firing as wood will burn better with a slight build up of ash in the ashpan. It is not advisable to burn painted or recovered wood (such as railway sleepers) as this contains harmful toxins or flammables which may cause the wood to 'spit'. The fire is designed to burn efficiently and cleanly with 2 medium sized logs placed evenly on the grate – do not overload the fire. It is always important to maintain a hot bed of embers before each reload of fuel.

BURNING WOOD IN A SMOKE CONTROL AREA.

The eVolution 5 Wood burning stove has been tested by GASTEC under the PD6434 standard and has passed the emission requirements for exemption under the Clean Air Act. Subsequently it has been exempt for use in smoke control areas when burning wood only

Smoke emissions from the appliance were measured over three main air control settings representing high, medium and low outputs. The three output test conditions undertaken in the present report were conducted with the air control **(i) fully open – high output, (ii) 85% open – medium output and (iii) 70% open – low output**

The low setting used was not the minimum setting for the control, the minimum air control setting would give very poor smoke reduction since it was possible to starve the appliance of air almost completely. A low setting that maintained clean combustion was determined and used as the low output setting (70%).

There is a requirement for the door to be left ajar for 5 minutes immediately after refuelling. This is to ensure that flames are well-established on the newly charged logs and that they become fully blackened. Additionally, for medium and low output burning, the air control must be maintained at 100% open for the first 5 minutes after refuelling at which time it is possible to adjust to the required settings as identified above.

Ignition Proceedure

The procedure adopted for ignition is to build a bed in stages and to warm the body of the appliance and the chimney as quickly as practicable.

Firstly kindling, weighing approximately 1 kg will need to be lit (using a chemical firelighter is recommended) with the air control fully open. The door must be pushed against the appliance but then left ajar.

After about 10 minutes, when the fire from the kindling is beginning to die back, two small logs can be added. When these are alight and fully blackened, the door can be closed. This, typically, takes approximately a further five minutes.

When the fire is again beginning to die back, a full load of two logs, weighing about 1.3 -1.4 kg, can be added: typically this takes 20 – 25 minutes from the start of the ignition sequence. The air control must be maintained in its fully open position for the remainder of the ignition sequence. Once the fuel has blackened the fire can then be allowed to burn down to a suitable condition at a preferable air slider position. For start of further re fuelling apply sequence in the previous 2 sentences.

FURTHER REQUIREMENTS:

1. It is important to follow these instructions in order to achieve clean burning and to maximise the efficiency from the stove
2. Do not leave the fire unattended after refueling until flames are well-established on the newly charged logs

3. Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke

4. Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

5. Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

6. Dampers left open

Operation with the air controls or dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls or dampers door left open except as directed in the instructions.

WARNING NOTE

Properly installed, operated and maintained this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be ignored. If fume emission does persist, the following immediate actions should be taken:-

a) **Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.**
b) **Let the fire go out**
c) **Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required.**
d) **Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.**

The most common cause of fume emission is flue way or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

CO Alarm

Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under "Warning Note" above.

Use of fireguard

When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2002, Fireguards for use with solid fuel appliances.

Aerosol sprays

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

Use of operating tools

Always use the operating tools provided when handling parts likely to be hot when the stove is in use.

Chimney Fires

If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn the air control setting to the minimum, and tightly close the doors of the stove. This should cause the chimney fire to go out in which case the control should be kept at the minimum setting until the fire in the stove has gone out. The chimney and flueways should then be cleaned. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately.

After a chimney fire, the chimney should be carefully examined for any damage. Expert advice should be sought if necessary.

Cleaning the Stove and Summer Shutdown

Only clean the stove when cold. To clean the glass, either use an oven cleaning fluid or dip a wet cloth in the wood ash and gently rub clean.

The outside can be cleaned with a soft brush. Use a lint free cloth if necessary but test an area first. Do not use abrasive cleaners as this will remove the paint and may leave a chalky deposit. Under no circumstances use a yellow duster as the fibres will stick to the rough surface of the stove and will produce a pungent odour next time the stove is used!

If the stove has a period of non-use leave the primary and secondary air controls in the open position to allow ventilation through the stove. The side and rear baffles can be easily removed and are not fixed. Lift the side baffle clear of the grate with both hands and then tilt the bottom of the plate into the stove. At the same time lower it to the grate floor. Repeat with the other side. The rear plate will lift out. The throat plate baffles are held in a cradle and will slide out for inspection and cleaning. Remove them to sweep the chimney. Replace all removed parts before using the stove.

Chimney Cleaning

The chimney should be swept at least once a year when burning only solid smokeless fuels and twice a year when burning wood. It is important that the flue connection and chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

In situations where it is not possible to sweep through the stove the installer will have provided alternative means, such as a soot door. After sweeping the chimney the stove flue outlet and the flue pipe connecting the stove to the chimney must be cleaned with a flue brush.

Where the chimney is believed to have a served an open fire installation it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept within a month of regular use after installation. The baffle plate should be checked and cleaned if necessary at least once a month during the heating season.

Trouble-Shooting

1. **Smoke comes out of the stove when the loading door is opened.**

    - The chimney cavity into which the 125mm flue pipe has been installed may be less than the minimum requirement.
    - Deposits (soot) may have built up in the chimney and be restricting the flow of waste products. This flow rate is known as the 'draw'.

2. **The Stove does not produce the expected heat into the room.**

    - Has the flue pipe been sealed to the chimney to prevent heat being drawn up the chimney to waste?
    - Green or wet wood is being burnt.
    - The chimney has excessive draw (this is unusual). Seek installer advice with regard to installing a Flue Draught Stabiliser.
    - The stove has been recessed into the existing fireplace and a lot of heat is absorbed be the surrounding fireplace walls rather than being radiated into the room. Pull the stove forward.
    - For the maximum efficiency of heat transference into the room the stove should be sited on the hearth of the fireplace rather than recessed.

3. **The Stove burns too fast.**

    - Use whole logs rather than split ones.
    - The wood being used may be generally too small.
    - The "air-tight" seal between the fibre rope on the doors and the casting may have been lost, adjust door handle lock nuts to reinstate this seal.
    - The chimney has excessive draw (seek installers advice on this point).
    - The fibre rope seal between the door and the glass may be leaking. Tighten or replace.
    - The glass is not sealed, gently tighten glass retaining clips. Do not over tighten as this will stress or break the glass.
    - The fibre rope on doors and glass has worn out. Replace.
    -

4. **The Castings do not line up**

    - There are several positions on the side castings to allow adjustment if the castings do not line up correctly. By using small rotations adjust the screws attached to the side to suit the desired distance needed.
    - Ensure the base is attached correctly and or lines up to the side castings before tightening fully.

Spare Parts

Details of spare parts are available from your local stockist from which you purchased this appliance or by contacting Broseley Fires.

Contact Details:

Broseley Fires

Knights Way

Battlefield Enterprise Park

Shrewsbury

Shropshire

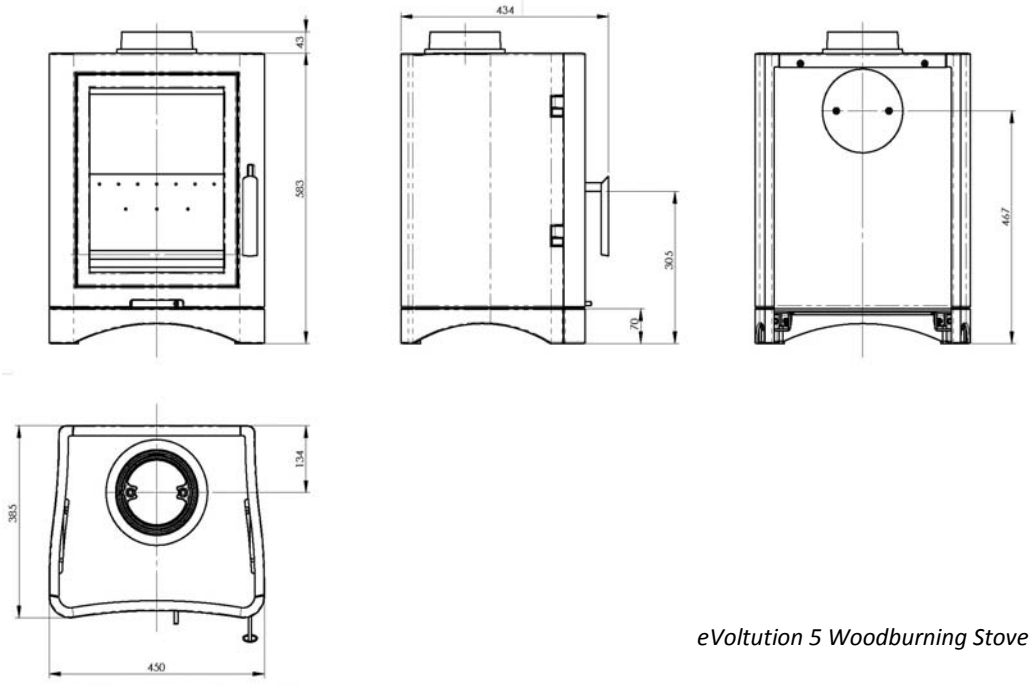
SY1 3AB

Tel: 01743 461444

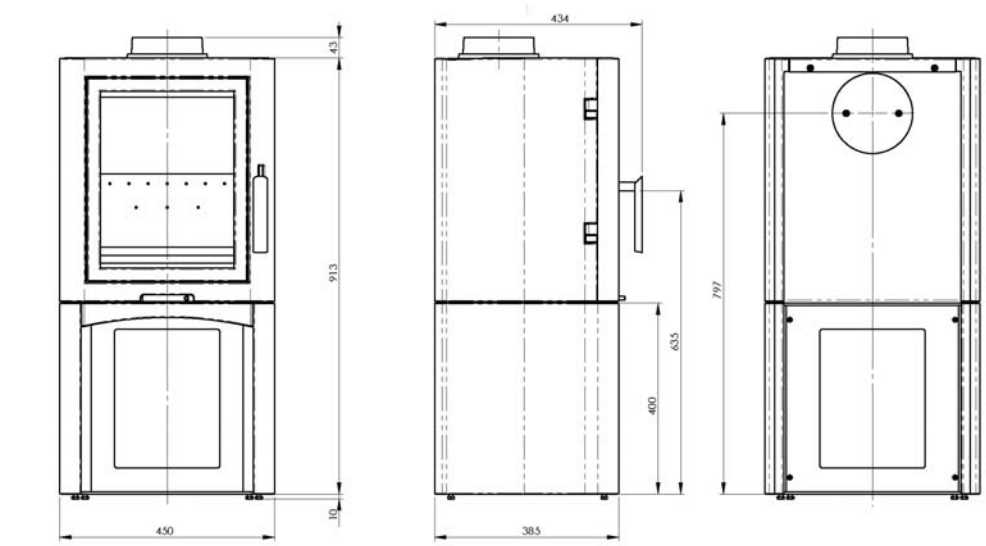
Email: info@broseleyfires.com

Web: www.broseleyfires.com

Dimensions



eVoltution 5 Woodburning Stove



eVoltution 5 with Log Store Woodburning Stove

ANNUAL SERVICE RECORD

INSTALLATION DATE OF APPLIANCE:

1ST YEAR SERVICE completion date:

SERVICE ENGINEER: . REG. No.

COMPANY NAME: .

COMPANY ADDRESS: .

POSTCODE:

CONTACT NUMBER:

2ND YEAR SERVICE completion date:

SERVICE ENGINEER: . . REG. No.

COMPANY NAME: .

COMPANY ADDRESS: .

POSTCODE:

CONTACT NUMBER:

3RD YEAR SERVICE completion date:

SERVICE ENGINEER: . . REG. No.

COMPANY NAME: .

COMPANY ADDRESS: .

POSTCODE:

CONTACT NUMBER:

4TH YEAR SERVICE completion date:

SERVICE ENGINEER: . . REG. No.

COMPANY NAME: .

COMPANY ADDRESS: .

POSTCODE:

CONTACT NUMBER:

5TH YEAR SERVICE completion date:

SERVICE ENGINEER: . . REG. No.

COMPANY NAME: .

COMPANY ADDRESS: .

POSTCODE:

CONTACT NUMBER:

6TH YEAR SERVICE completion date:

SERVICE ENGINEER: . . REG. No.

COMPANY NAME: .

COMPANY ADDRESS: .

POSTCODE:

CONTACT NUMBER:

This appliance must be installed and commissioned by a fully qualified, registered engineer. A "Declaration of completion Certificate" must be obtained for the installation and retained by the end user. Failure to comply with these requirements may void your warranty.

You, as the end user, have a contract by law with the supplier / dealer from whom you purchased the product. That dealer then has the same contract with the manufacturer or wholesaler and these have a contract with their suppliers.

ALL CLAIMS MUST FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE.

Thank you for choosing a Product from **Broseley Fires Ltd**. This warranty gives you specific legal rights. The statutory rights of the consumer are not affected by the warranty, or the consumers' rights against the dealer arising from their sales / purchase contract.

The manufacturers' warranty:
Your Product will be free from defective parts, material, and workmanship at the time of its original purchase for a period of one (1) year. This Warranty will become active as of one month from the date of delivery.

This warranty does not cover any failure of the unit due to normal wear and tear, misuse, abuse, accident, illegal modification, illegal installation or repair, damage resulting from improper use or failure to maintain the product. Variations in color and texture are a natural characteristic of cast iron products. Colour changes may result from exposure to light and other elements which are a part of the aging process. These material variations and changes are not covered by this warranty.
If during the warranty period, this Product fails to operate under normal use and service, due to defects in material and / or workmanship, Broseley Fires will either repair or replace the product.The repaired or replaced product shall be warranted for the remaining period of the original warranty + the time taken to days from the date of repair, whichever is longer.

Repair or replacement may involve the use of functionally equivalent reconditioned units. Replaced parts or components will become the property of Broseley Fires.

Should you wish to claim under the warranty, please contact the supplier / dealer from whom you purchased the appliance. Do not claim directly to Broseley Fires, as they are unable to process any direct claim from an end user.

Product design and any specifications are subject to change without notice. This is due to our continuous product development and improvement. The buyer will not be entitled to request free upgrades to the new design or compensation for previously purchased products or any products on order.

This Warranty covers all Broseley Fires costs within the Warranty period.

If the appliance remains uninstalled for a period greater than six months from date of delivery the Warranty will become active six months from the date of original invoice to the distributor.

IN NO EVENT SHALL BROSELEY FIRES BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOST PROFITS OR COMMERCIAL LOSS, TO THE FULL EXTENT THOSE DAMAGES CAN BE DISCLAIMED BY LAW. (if applicable)

NON - COVERAGE OF THE GUARANTEE

The consumable items within the product are not covered by the warranty, nor is the glass
If the end-user's claim should not be covered by this guarantee, the end-user shall be liable for costs incurred by Broseley Fires such as callout and inspection costs for examination of the product, transportation costs of the product as well as any other relevant costs.
If, after having been informed about the non-coverage of the guarantee, the end-user wants to have the repairs done, the end-user shall additionally pay for any spare parts used and for the labour and transportation costs incurred. If repairs are carried out under this guarantee, the remaining guarantee period for the product shall be extended by the period of time that has elapsed since the complaint was officially logged with Broseley Fires until the repairs have been completed

A COPY OF OUR FULL TERMS AND CONDITIONS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

** End-user means the natural or legal person who owns the product and who has not acquired it with a view to reselling or installing it in the course of business